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transfer\$ same molecule\$ same laminate adj azactone	0

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<u>L4</u>	transfer\$ same molecule\$ same laminate adj azactone	0	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	transfer\$ same molecule\$ same film same laminate adj azactone	0	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	transfer\$ same molecule\$ same film same laminate same azactone	0	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	transfer\$ same molecule\$ same film same laminate	11	<u>L1</u>

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☐ 1. Document ID: US 6319864 B1

L1: Entry 1 of 11

File: USPT

Nov 20, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6319864

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6319864 B1

TITLE: Triple layer, laminated fabric with waterproof, non-breathable inner layer

DATE-ISSUED: November 20, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Hannigan; Ryan B.	West Hartford	CT		
Shehata; Hussein A.	West Windsor	NJ		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
RBH Designs, LLC	West Hartford	CT			02

APPL-NO: 9/ 435908

DATE FILED: November 8, 1999

PARENT-CASE:

This application claims the benefit of provisional application Ser. No. 60/123,740 filed on Mar. 10, 1999.

INT-CL: [7] B32 B 27/04, B32 B 27/12, B32 B 5/26

US-CL-ISSUED: 442/281; 442/268, 442/277, 442/286, 442/394

US-CL-CURRENT: 442/281; 442/268, 442/277, 442/286, 442/394

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 442/246, 442/247, 442/250, 442/255, 442/261, 442/279, 442/293, 442/85, 442/268, 442/277, 442/281, 442/286, 442/394

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
<u>5364678</u>	November 1994	Lumb et al.	428/96
<u>5571592</u>	November 1996	McGregor et al.	428/71
<u>5804011</u>	September 1998	Dutta et al.	156/160
<u>5935882</u>	August 1999	Fujita et al.	442/247

ART-UNIT: 171

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Morris; Terrel

ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Ruddock; Ula C.

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Williams; M. P.

ABSTRACT:

A fabric for garments to be used in cold temperatures or at high altitudes includes an inner layer comprising a thin, comfortable fabric having relatively poor moisture absorption, such as silk, nylon tricot, or polyester tricot, is laminated to a barrier layer comprising a hydrophobic, moisture and air impervious film such as polyethylene, which in turn is laminated to an insulating layer such as fleece or polyurethane fiberfill. The fabric is laminated using an adhesive comprising a mixture of acrylic and polyurethane with a cross linkage catalyst which reacts with active hydrogen groups in polyurethane, heated for about one minute between 180.degree. F. and 220.degree. F. to dry and cure the lamination.

11 Claims, 1 Drawing figures

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 6050990 A

L1: Entry 2 of 11.

File: USPT

Apr 18, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6050990

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6050990 A

TITLE: Methods and devices for inhibiting hair growth and related skin treatments

DATE-ISSUED: April 18, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Tankovich; Nikolai I.	San Diego	CA		
Dasse; Kurt A.	Needham	MA		
Fine; David H.	Lincoln	MA		
Fairchild; Paul W.	San Diego	CA		
Zhao; Zhong-Quan	San Diego	CA		
Lefebvre; Mike	San Diego	CA		
Lee, Jr.; John	Ridgefield	CT		
Rolfe; Jonathan L.	North Easton	MA		
Murrell; Susan	River Edge	NJ		
Hunter, II; Allen	San Diego	CA		
Reynolds; Amanda J	Richmond			GBX
Kolinko; Vladimir G.	San Diego	CA		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
ThermoLase Corporation	San Diego	CA			02

APPL-NO: 8/ 984892

DATE FILED: December 4, 1997

PARENT-CASE:

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS This application is a continuation-in-part application of U.S. provisional application Ser. No. 60/052,718, filed on Jul. 16,

1997, and U.S. provisional application Ser. No. 60/033,238 filed on Dec. 5, 1996. This application is related to co-pending U.S. patent applications Ser. No. 08/955,390 filed Oct. 21, 1997; Ser. No. 08/777,576, filed Dec. 31, 1996; Ser. No. 08/695,200, filed Aug. 1, 1996; Ser. No. 08/644,231, filed May 13, 1996 now U.S. Pat. No. 5,752,949; Ser. No. 08/492,283, filed Jun. 19, 1995 now U.S. Pat. No. 5,752,948; Ser. No. 08/489,358, filed Jun. 12, 1995 now U.S. Pat. No. 5,817,089; Ser. No. 08/489,352, filed Jun. 12, 1995 now U.S. Pat. No. 5,713,845; and to U.S. application Ser. No. 08/985,856, filed on even date with this application, and which is incorporated herein by reference.

INT-CL: [7] A61 B 17/36

US-CL-ISSUED: 606/9; 606/16

US-CL-CURRENT: 606/9; 606/16

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 606/8-13, 606/15-17, 514/526

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
<u>3538919</u>	November 1970	Mayer	
<u>3693623</u>	September 1972	Harte et al.	
<u>3769963</u>	November 1973	Goldman et al.	
<u>3794028</u>	February 1974	Mueller et al.	
<u>3821510</u>	June 1974	Muncheryan	
<u>3834391</u>	September 1974	Block	
<u>3900034</u>	August 1975	Katz et al.	
<u>4336809</u>	June 1982	Clark	
<u>4388924</u>	June 1983	Weissman et al.	
<u>4461294</u>	July 1984	Baron	
<u>4608978</u>	September 1986	Rohr	
<u>4617926</u>	October 1986	Sutton	
<u>4712543</u>	December 1987	Baron	
<u>4813412</u>	March 1989	Yamazaki	
<u>4919664</u>	April 1990	Oliver	
<u>5057104</u>	October 1991	Chess	
<u>5059192</u>	October 1991	Zaias	
<u>5217455</u>	June 1993	Tan	
<u>5226907</u>	July 1993	Tankovich	
<u>5236950</u>	August 1993	Aoyama et al.	
<u>5282797</u>	February 1994	Chess	
<u>5290273</u>	March 1994	Tan	
<u>5304170</u>	April 1994	Green	
<u>5360447</u>	November 1994	Koop	
<u>5401503</u>	March 1995	Murayama	
<u>5423803</u>	June 1995	Tankovich	
<u>5425728</u>	June 1995	Tankovich	
<u>5464436</u>	November 1995	Smith	
<u>5474528</u>	December 1995	Messerol	
<u>5486172</u>	January 1996	Chess	
<u>5519534</u>	May 1996	Smith	
<u>5556783</u>	September 1996	Lavker	
<u>5558666</u>	September 1996	Dewey et al.	
<u>5558667</u>	September 1996	Yarborough	

<u>5595568</u>	January 1997	Anderson et al.	
<u>5630811</u>	May 1997	Miller	
<u>5632741</u>	May 1997	Zavislan et al.	606/9
<u>5647866</u>	July 1997	Zaias	
<u>5735844</u>	April 1998	Anderson et al.	606/9
<u>5767152</u>	June 1998	Nielsen et al.	514/526

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
B-57576/86	November 1986	AUX	
1208702	July 1986	CAX	
1041610	June 1994	CAX	
1071092A	September 1991	CNX	
064967	April 1995	EPX	
2267122	November 1975	FRX	
2590791	June 1987	FRX	
2595239	September 1987	FRX	
2515697	October 1975	DEX	
3220962	December 1983	DEX	
63-249577	October 1988	JPX	
2157176A	October 1985	GBX	
WO 80/02640	December 1980	WOX	
WO 86/02783	May 1986	WOX	
WO9011653	October 1990	WOX	
WO 91/04073	April 1991	WOX	
WO91/04073	April 1991	WOX	
WO 91/13653	September 1991	WOX	
WO91/13652	September 1991	WOX	
WO93/21841	November 1993	WOX	
WO 93/21992	November 1993	WOX	

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Androni, Porphyrins in Tumor Phototherapy, 143-155 (1984).

Anders et al., Conf. Laser 77 Optics Electronics 20-24 (Jun. 1997).

Coleman, A Visit to the Office of Dr. John Yarborough, J. Dermatol. Surg. Oncol., 20: 332-335, (1994).

Finkelstein et al., Epilation of Hair-Bearing Urethral Grafts Utilizing the Neodymium: YAG Surgical Laser, Lasers in Surgery and Medicine, 10: 189-193, (1990).

Kaufmann et al., Cutting and Skin Ablative Properties of Pulsed Mid-Infrared Laser Surgery, J. Dermatol. Surg. Oncol., 20: 112-118, (1994).

Dreno et al., The Benefit of Chilling In Argon-Laser Treatment of Port-Wine Stains, Plastic Reconstr. Surg. 75.1: 42-45, (1985).

Nelson et al., Dynamic Epidural Cooling in Conjunction with Laser-Induced Photothermolysis of Port Wine Stain Blood Vessels, Lasers in Surgery and Medicine 19: 224-229, (1989).

Finkel et al., Pulsed Alexandrite Laser Technology for Noninvasive Hair Removal, J. Clin. Laser Med. & Surg. 15: 225-229 (1997).

Nanni et al., Optimizing Treatment Parameters for Hair Removal Using a Topical Carbon--Based Solution and 1064-nm Q-Switched Neodymium: Yag Laser Energy, Arch. Dermatol 133: 1546-1549, (1997).

K. L. Erbium Laser Assists Transdermal Drug Delivery Medical Laser Report, (Feb. 1997).

Chan et al., Effects of Compression on Soft Tissue Optical Properties, IEEE Journal of Special Topics in Quantam Electronics on Lasers in Medicine and Biology. 2(4): 943-950 (Dec. 1996).

ART-UNIT: 379
PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Dvorak; Linda C. M.
ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Gibson; Roy
ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Fish & Richardson P.C.

ABSTRACT:

Methods of applying laser light to the skin, and apparatus therefor, include methods for removing hair, for synchronizing hair growth, for stimulating hair growth, for treating Herpes virus, for reducing sweat and body odor, for in situ formation of a chromophore in hair ducts, for reducing light loss at the skin surface, for grafting of hair stem cells, and for removing keloid or hypertrophic scars. The hair removal methods include controlling the proportions of photomechanical and photothermal damage by selection of laser parameters, chromophore particle size and/or pulse duration, with optional dynamic skin cooling. Additional hair removal methods include infiltrating a photoactivated drug into hair ducts and exposing the skin to sunlight or administering an anti-proliferative agent into hair ducts, for example, by encapsulating the anti-proliferative agent in a slow release vehicle. The methods of treating Herpes virus, reducing sweat or body odor, and removing keloid or hypertrophic scars include infiltrating a light-absorbing contaminant into hair ducts or other openings in the skin and illuminating the contaminated skin section. The methods for stimulating hair growth include grafting of cloned auto hair stem cells the hair ducts or administering methionine to a skin section to increase hair growth. Apparatus useful in performing these methods include devices for making a smooth optical boundary between skin and air or for dividing a light beam into a plurality of smaller light beams, and dressings for use before, during and after laser illumination.

9 Claims, 57 Drawing figures

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 5643427 A

L1: Entry 3 of 11

File: USPT

Jul 1, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5643427
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5643427 A

TITLE: Magnetron cathode

DATE-ISSUED: July 1, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kobayashi; Masahiko	Fuchu			JPX
Takahashi; Nobuyoki	Fuchu			JPX

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Anelva Corporation	Fuchu			JPX	03

APPL-NO: 8/ 534646
DATE FILED: September 27, 1995

PARENT-CASE:

This application is a divisional of application Ser. No. 08/305,837, filed Sep. 14, 1994 now U.S. Pat. No. 5,514,257.

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
JP	5-264770	October 22, 1993

INT-CL: [6] C23 C 14/34

US-CL-ISSUED: 204/298.2; 204/192.12, 204/298.19
US-CL-CURRENT: 204/298.2; 204/192.12, 204/298.19

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 204/192.12, 204/298.19, 204/298.2

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
<u>5047130</u>	September 1991	Akao et al.	204/298.2 X
<u>5120417</u>	June 1992	Takahashi et al.	204/298.2 X
<u>5282947</u>	February 1994	Brugge et al.	204/298.2

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
1268867	October 1989	JPX	204/298.2

ART-UNIT: 119

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Nguyen; Nam

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis, LLP

ABSTRACT:

A method for forming Ti--TiN laminates adapted to reduce the formation of dust particles harmful to semiconductor devices without detriment to productivity, and a magnetron cathode for performing the method are provided. Ti films and TiN films are formed through sputtering of a Ti target using a multi-chamber system comprising at least two chambers each having a magnetron cathode in which a magnet can be moved to accommodate different films. The type of film being formed in each chamber is periodically alternated to prevent a buildup of TiN film adhered to the inner walls of the chambers which peels and causes dust particles.

11 Claims, 7 Drawing figures

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMK	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 4. Document ID: US 5514257 A

L1: Entry 4 of 11

File: USPT

May 7, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5514257

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5514257 A

TITLE: Method for forming Ti-tin laminates

DATE-ISSUED: May 7, 1996

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kobayashi; Masahiko	Fuchu			JPX
Takahashi; Nobuyoki	Fuchu			JPX

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Anelva Corporation	Fuchu			JPX	03

APPL-NO: 8/ 305837

DATE FILED: September 14, 1994

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
JP	5-264770	October 22, 1993

INT-CL: [6] C23 C 14/34

US-CL-ISSUED: 204/192.17; 204/192.12, 204/192.15, 204/298.2, 204/298.25
 US-CL-CURRENT: 204/192.17; 204/192.12, 204/192.15, 204/298.2, 204/298.25

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 204/192.12, 204/192.15, 204/192.17, 204/298.19, 204/298.2,
 204/298.25

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
<u>4592306</u>	June 1986	Gallego	118/719
<u>4753851</u>	June 1988	Roberts et al.	428/627
<u>4783248</u>	November 1989	Kohlhase et al.	204/192.17
<u>5120417</u>	June 1992	Takahashi et al.	204/298.2
<u>5282947</u>	February 1994	Brugge et al.	204/298.2
<u>5288379</u>	February 1994	Namiki et al.	204/192.12

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
63-290275	November 1988	JPX	
1-268869	October 1989	JPX	

ART-UNIT: 119

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Nguyen; Nam

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis

ABSTRACT:

A method for forming Ti--TiN laminates adapted to reduce the formation of dust particles harmful to semiconductor devices without detriment to productivity, and a magnetron cathode for performing the method are provided. Ti films and TiN films are formed through sputtering of a Ti target using a multi-chamber system comprising at least two chambers each having a magnetron cathode in which a magnet can be moved to accommodate different films. The type of film being formed in each chamber is periodically alternated to prevent a buildup of TiN film adhered to the inner walls of the chambers which peels and causes dust particles.

12 Claims, 7 Drawing figures

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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☐ 5. Document ID: US 5300171 A

L1: Entry 5 of 11

File: USPT

Apr 5, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5300171

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5300171 A

TITLE: Curable silicone pressure sensitive adhesive tape and bonding method
employing same

DATE-ISSUED: April 5, 1994

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Braun; Joseph T.	Midland	MI		
Clark; Joseph N.	Freeland	MI		
Johnson; Virgil J.	Bay City	MI		
Mealey; Shawn K.	Midland	MI		
Schoenherr; William J.	Midland	MI		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Dow Corning Corporation	Midland	MI			02

APPL-NO: 8/ 026221

DATE FILED: February 16, 1993

PARENT-CASE:

This is a continuation of copending application Ser. No. 07/748,584 filed on Aug.
22, 1991, now abandoned.

INT-CL: [5] B32B 31/00

US-CL-ISSUED: 156/249; 156/235, 156/313, 156/329, 427/208, 427/208.4, 428/40,
428/355, 525/477, 528/38US-CL-CURRENT: 156/249; 156/235, 156/313, 156/329, 427/208, 427/208.4, 428/355R,
428/41.3, 525/477, 528/38FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 428/40, 428/355, 427/208, 427/208.4, 156/235, 156/313, 156/249,
156/329, 528/38, 525/477

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
<u>2541498</u>	February 1951	Calvert	156/249
<u>2882183</u>	April 1959	Bond et al.	427/208
<u>3409198</u>	November 1968	Peterman	156/64
<u>3623944</u>	November 1971	Davis	156/235
<u>3881290</u>	May 1975	Bouchey	
<u>4257932</u>	March 1981	Beery	156/329
<u>4396675</u>	August 1983	Groff	
<u>4584355</u>	April 1986	Blizzard et al.	525/477
<u>4613534</u>	September 1986	Blizzard et al.	
<u>4736048</u>	April 1988	Brown et al.	
<u>4842902</u>	June 1989	Brown et al.	
<u>4889753</u>	December 1989	Brown et al.	428/40
<u>4912898</u>	April 1990	Holmes	
<u>4980440</u>	December 1990	Kendziorski et al.	

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
173303	May 1986	EPX	156/313
236042	September 1987	EPX	
262968	June 1988	EPX	
370689	May 1990	EPX	
915742	January 1963	GBX	

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Architect's Guide to Glass, Metal & Glazing (1985), pp. 48-54.
 Klosowski, Mercel Deker, Inc. (1989) p. 248.

ART-UNIT: 131
 PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Gallagher; John J.
 ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Bittell; James E.

ABSTRACT:

A pressure sensitive adhesive tape comprising a tape substrate having at least a portion of one or more sides coated with a silicone pressure sensitive adhesive is constructed using an adhesive which cures to a permanent adhesive. The adhesive is covered on the outer side with a release film, preferably coated with a fluorosilicone release layer, to allow storage of the tape. Preferably the curable silicone pressure sensitive adhesive is cured upon exposure to moisture, the tape therefore being stored in the absence of moisture. A silicone elastomeric structural glazing tape is made by using a silicone elastomer as the tape substrate. The tape can be used to bond glazing panels to building components without the use of other means of fastening.

15 Claims, 3 Drawing figures

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMK	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 6. Document ID: US 5153680 A

L1: Entry 6 of 11

File: USPT

Oct 6, 1992

US-PAT-NO: 5153680

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5153680 A

TITLE: Organic dye thin film and organic thin film element

DATE-ISSUED: October 6, 1992

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Naito; Katsuyuki	Yokohama			JPX
Egusa; Syun	Yokohama			JPX
Gemma; Nobuhiro	Yokohama			JPX

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Kabushiki Kaisha Toshiba	Kawasaki			JPX	03

APPL-NO: 7/ 316186

DATE FILED: February 27, 1989

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
JP	63-48891	March 2, 1988
JP	63-319582	December 20, 1988

INT-CL: [5] H01L 29/28

US-CL-ISSUED: 357/8; 357/30, 365/106, 365/153, 369/284, 369/100, 430/495, 430/270, 430/945

US-CL-CURRENT: 430/270.15; 257/40, 365/106, 365/153, 369/100, 369/284, 430/270.1, 430/945

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 357/8, 357/6, 357/3L, 357/3R, 359/245, 359/273, 365/106, 365/153, 369/284, 369/288, 369/100, 430/495, 430/270, 430/945, 264/298, 427/434.3

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
<u>4819210</u>	April 1989	Miura et al.	369/284
<u>4871236</u>	October 1989	Gemma et al.	359/273

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
110717	June 1984	EPX	357/8
203780	December 1986	EPX	
238759	September 1987	EPX	
61-37862	February 1986	JPX	
62-222669	September 1987	JPX	

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Raudel-Teixier, A. et al., "Langmuir-Blodgett Films of Pure Porphyrins," Thin Solid Films, 99 (1983), pp. 33-40.

Wilson, E. G. "Principles of a Three-Dimensional Molecular Electronic Memory"

Electronics Letters, Mar. 31, 1983, pp. 237-238.
Nakahara et al., Thin Solid Films, vol. 133, pp. 1-10, (1985).
Thin Solid Films, vol. 132, pp. 33-39; C. D. Fung & G. L. Larkins; Oct. 1986.
Liebigs Ann. Chem., pp. 802-815 (1983); J. H. Fuhrhop & H. Bartsch, May 1983.
Journal of Molecular Electronics, vol. 2, pp. 119-124; R. M. Metzger et al., Sep. 1986.
Thin Solid Films, vol. 134, pp. 195-199; A. Barrand et al., Dec. 1985.

ART-UNIT: 253

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: James; Andrew J.

ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Crane; Sara W.

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt

ABSTRACT:

An organic thin film formed of molecules of at least one dye compound selected from the compounds represented by the following general formulae: ##STR1## wherein X is a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, or a halogen atom, R^{sup.1} is an electron attractive group substituted with a hydrophobic group having 12 or more carbon atoms, Z is either=0 or=NR^{sup.2}, and R^{sup.2} is an electron attractive group or an electron attractive group substituted with an organic group having 1 to 50 carbon atoms; and

R--(DS) (III)

where R is an organic hydrophobic group having terminated with two long chain alkyl groups or an organic hydrophobic group having a steroid carbon skeleton, and DS is a dyestuff group having a dye skeleton of tetracyanoquino dimethane, N, N'-dicyanoquinonediimine, N-cyanoquinoneimine, benzoquinone, pheylenediamine, tetrathiafulvalne, tetraselenavalene, ferrocene, phthalocyanine, or porphyrin.

14 Claims, 59 Drawing figures

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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WWW	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 7. Document ID: US 4987023 A

L1: Entry 7 of 11

File: USPT

Jan 22, 1991

US-PAT-NO: 4987023

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4987023 A

TITLE: Organic thin-film device

DATE-ISSUED: January 22, 1991

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Sato; Itsuko	Tokyo			JPX
Naito; Katsuyuki	Yokohama			JPX
Genma; Nobuhiro	Yokohama			JPX
Azuma; Makoto	Yokohama			JPX

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Kabushiki Kaisha Toshiba	Kawasaki			JPX	03

APPL-NO: 7/ 330205

DATE FILED: March 29, 1989

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
JP	63-73305	March 29, 1988
JP	63-253742	October 11, 1988

INT-CL: [5] B32B 7/04, C09K 11/06, G11C 11/00

US-CL-ISSUED: 428/215; 428/420, 428/323, 428/702, 428/432, 350/355, 427/164,
427/402, 365/153
US-CL-CURRENT: 428/215; 359/245, 365/153, 427/164, 427/402, 428/323, 428/420,
428/432, 428/702

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 428/215, 428/420, 428/323

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
<u>4574366</u>	March 1986	Potember et al.	365/153

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
61-37862	February 1986	JPX	

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Barraud et al., "Conducting Langmuir-Blodgett Films", Thin Solid Films, vol. 134, pp. 195-199 (1985).

ART-UNIT: 158

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Sluby; P. C.

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Foley & Lardner, Schwartz, Jeffery, Schwaab, Mack, Blumenthal & Evans

ABSTRACT:

An organic thin film device, including first and second organic thin films containing acceptor and doner molecules, respectively, stacked one on another, in which at least one of the first and second organic thin films contains a chemical species having a dipole moment $P_{sub.2}$, and the second dipole moment $P_{sub.2}$ and a dipole moment $P_{sub.1}$ produced by charge transfer between the acceptor and doner molecules satisfy the following formula:

$$(P_{sub.1} \cdot P_{sub.2}) \cdot \text{vertline.r.vertline.} \cdot \sup.2 - 3(P_{sub.1} \cdot \text{multidot.r}) (P_{sub.2} \cdot \text{multidot.r}) < 0$$

wherein r represents a positional relationship between $P_{sub.1}$ and $P_{sub.2}$. Also disclosed is an organic thin film device, including the first and second organic thin films, and at least one of the first and second organic thin films contains at least one pigment skeleton which is inclined with respect to the lamination direction of the organic thin films.

10 Claims, 7 Drawing figures

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KMIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☒ 8. Document ID: US 4871236 A

L1: Entry 8 of 11

File: USPT

Oct 3, 1989

US-PAT-NO: 4871236

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4871236 A

TITLE: Organic thin film display element

DATE-ISSUED: October 3, 1989

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Gemma; Nobuhiro	Yokohama			JPX
Miura; Akira	Toride			JPX
Mizushima; Koichi	Kamakura			JPX
Azuma; Makoto	Yokohama			JPX
Mori; Yasushi	Tokyo			JPX

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Kabushiki Kaisha Toshiba	Kawasaki			JPX	03

APPL-NO: 6/ 908014

DATE FILED: September 16, 1986

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
JP	60-205729	September 18, 1985
JP	61-133204	June 9, 1986

INT-CL: [4] G02F 1/01, G02F 1/07, G02F 1/03

US-CL-ISSUED: 350/355; 350/356, 350/357, 350/393

US-CL-CURRENT: 359/273; 359/267

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 350/355, 350/356, 350/357, 350/393

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
<u>3904868</u>	September 1975	McEwan et al.	350/353
<u>4013343</u>	March 1977	Jaccard et al.	350/357
<u>4033673</u>	July 1977	Seki	350/356
<u>4093358</u>	June 1978	Shattuck et al.	350/357
<u>4142783</u>	March 1977	Engler et al.	350/357
<u>4343537</u>	August 1982	Guntherodt et al.	350/357
<u>4402573</u>	September 1983	Jones	350/357
<u>4550982</u>	November 1985	Hirai	350/357
<u>4574366</u>	March 1986	Potember et al.	365/153
<u>4586792</u>	May 1986	Yang et al.	350/357
<u>4652090</u>	March 1987	Uchikawa et al.	350/357
<u>4663270</u>	May 1987	Potember et al.	430/495
<u>4796981</u>	January 1989	Nishimura et al.	350/355
<u>4803011</u>	February 1989	Barraud et al.	252/518

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
0165111	December 1985	EPX	
60-223887	August 1985	JPX	

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings of 2nd Intern. Conf. on Langmuir-Blodgett Films (1985), p. 7-3, A Barraud et al., "Characterization and Properties of Conducting L.B. Films". Appl. Phys. Lett., 34(6), Mar. 15, 1979, pp. 405-407, R. S. Potember and T. O. Poehler, "Electrical Switching and Memory Phenomena in Cu-TCNQ Thin Films". Display & Imaging Technology, vol. 1, No. 1, 1985, pp. 61-80, Gordon and Breach Science Publishers, Ltd and OPA Ltd; Y. Hirai et al., "Dynamic Characteristics Analysis for Redox-Pair Electrochromic Display Based on etc.". Patent Abstracts of Japan, vol. 11, No. 342 (P-365) [2789], 10th Nov. 1987, p. 17 P 635; & JP-A-62 124 534 (Teijin LTD) 05-06-1987.

ART-UNIT: 252

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: LaRoche; Eugene R.

ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Shingleton; Michael

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt

ABSTRACT:

An organic thin film display element comprises an organic thin film containing donor molecules and acceptor molecules and a pulse voltage source for causing a charge transfer between the donor molecules and the acceptor molecules. The charge transfer varies the optical characteristic of the organic thin film, whereby the organic thin film displays an image.

19 Claims, 16 Drawing figures

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMW	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 9. Document ID: US 4785762 A

L1: Entry 9 of 11

File: USPT

Nov 22, 1988

US-PAT-NO: 4785762

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4785762 A

TITLE: Apparatus for forming film

DATE-ISSUED: November 22, 1988

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Miyazaki; Toshihiko	Tokyo			JPX
Sugawa; Etsuko	Machida			JPX
Tomida; Yoshinori	Yokohama			JPX
Munakata; Hirohide	Yokohama			JPX
Nishimura; Yukuo	Sagamihara			JPX
Eguchi; Ken	Yokohama			JPX

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Canon Kabushiki Kaisha	Tokyo			JPX	03

APPL-NO: 7/ 129364

DATE FILED: November 30, 1987

PARENT-CASE:

This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 723,924 filed Apr. 16, 1985, now abandoned.

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
JP	59-77531	April 19, 1984
JP	59-77534	April 19, 1984

INT-CL: [4] B05C 3/10

US-CL-ISSUED: 118/402; 118/423, 118/425

US-CL-CURRENT: 118/402; 118/423, 118/425

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 118/402, 118/403, 118/423, 118/425, 405/63, 405/70, 405/71, 427/263, 427/281, 427/434.3

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
<u>4490413</u>	December 1984	Stimson	427/263 X
<u>4511604</u>	April 1985	Barraud et al.	427/402
<u>4674436</u>	June 1987	Miyazaki et al.	118/402

ART-UNIT: 139

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Lawrence; Evan

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Fitzpatrick, Cella, Harper & Scinto

ABSTRACT:

An apparatus is provided for forming a monomolecular film or a monomolecular layer built-up film on a substrate by spreading a group of monomolecular film-forming molecules on a liquid surface and contacting the substrate with the group of the

monomolecular film-forming molecules. The apparatus comprises a frame for confining the spread liquid surface and structure for isolating and moving at least two different monomolecular layers on the spread liquid surface within the frame.

5 Claims, 11 Drawing figures

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RevC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 10. Document ID: US 4687534 A

L1: Entry 10 of 11

File: USPT

Aug 18, 1987

US-PAT-NO: 4687534

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4687534 A

TITLE: Process of making a film faced expanded polystyrene foam board

DATE-ISSUED: August 18, 1987

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Alford; Robert A.	Sparta	NJ		
Braemer; Mark C.	Mercerville	NJ		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
BASF Corporation	Parsippany	NJ			02

APPL-NO: 6/ 745200

DATE FILED: June 17, 1985

INT-CL: [4] C09J 5/02

US-CL-ISSUED: 156/308.6; 156/308.2, 156/334, 428/317.7, 428/319.9

US-CL-CURRENT: 156/308.6; 156/308.2, 156/334, 428/317.7, 428/319.9

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 156/308.2, 156/308.6, 156/334, 428/314.4, 428/317.1, 428/317.7, 428/319.9

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
<u>3619344</u>	November 1971	Wolinski et al.	428/314.4
<u>3637459</u>	January 1972	Parish et al.	428/317.1
<u>3823047</u>	July 1974	Colombo	428/314.4 X
<u>4097629</u>	June 1978	Schneider	428/317.1 X
<u>4330352</u>	May 1982	Grimes et al.	528/40 X
<u>4425396</u>	January 1984	Hartman	428/314.4 X
<u>4440911</u>	April 1984	Inoue et al.	525/301
<u>4487885</u>	December 1984	Adur et al.	525/78 X

ART-UNIT: 131

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Dawson; Robert A.

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Lisicki; Norbert M.

ABSTRACT:

Film faced expanded polystyrene foam board is prepared by heat laminating expanded polystyrene board with a film composition comprising a high density polyethylene film layer and a heat activated low density adhesive film layer. This board is useful in the construction industry.

10 Claims, 0 Drawing figures

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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Full	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 11. Document ID: US 4311766 A

L1: Entry 11 of 11

File: USPT

Jan 19, 1982

US-PAT-NO: 4311766

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4311766 A

TITLE: Release coatings

DATE-ISSUED: January 19, 1982

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Mattor; John A.	Bar Mills	ME		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Scott Paper Company	Philadelphia	PA			02

APPL-NO: 6/ 193193

DATE FILED: October 2, 1980

PARENT-CASE:

RELATED APPLICATION This application is a Continuation-in-Part of U.S. Ser. No. 78,411, filed Sept. 24, 1979.

INT-CL: [3] B05D 3/06

US-CL-ISSUED: 428/514; 156/232, 156/239, 156/247, 264/213, 264/214, 427/44, 427/147, 428/520

US-CL-CURRENT: 428/514; 156/232, 156/239, 156/247, 264/213, 264/214, 427/147, 427/505, 428/520

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 156/239, 156/245, 156/246, 156/247, 156/231, 156/232, 427/44, 427/54.1, 427/147, 264/213, 264/214, 428/514, 428/520

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
<u>3793102</u>	February 1974	Day	156/247
<u>3929545</u>	May 1975	Van Dyck et al.	156/247
<u>4016333</u>	April 1977	Gaske et al.	427/44
<u>4030955</u>	June 1977	Antonio et al.	156/235
<u>4041200</u>	August 1977	Boranian et al.	156/247
<u>4138508</u>	February 1979	Spatz et al.	427/54.1
<u>4201808</u>	May 1980	Cully	428/40

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
9885	April 1980	EPX	
1519493	July 1978	GBX	
2019257	October 1979	GBX	

ART-UNIT: 162

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Newsome; John H.

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Vickrey; R. Duke Kane, Jr.; John W. DiBiase; Francis M.

ABSTRACT:

Disclosed is a release coating provided by a coating composition having an acrylic functional component which has been polymerized by electron beam radiation. In a preferred embodiment the coating composition does not contain polysiloxane. In another preferred embodiment some of the acrylic functional component has one acrylic group per molecule and some has three or more acrylic groups per molecule before polymerization.

18 Claims, 0 Drawing figures

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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Chem	Draw Desc	Image
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Terms	Documents
transfer\$ same molecule\$ same film same laminate	11

Display Format:

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Set Name Query
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result set

DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

<u>L22</u>	azlactone copolymer same link\$ adj gel	0	<u>L22</u>
<u>L21</u>	azlactone copolymer same link\$ adj layer	0	<u>L21</u>
<u>L20</u>	azlactone copolymer same link\$ adj mask	0	<u>L20</u>
<u>L19</u>	azlactone copolymer same link\$ same mask	0	<u>L19</u>
<u>L18</u>	azlactone copolymer same link\$ same mask same layer	0	<u>L18</u>
<u>L17</u>	azlactone copolymer same link\$	6	<u>L17</u>
<u>L16</u>	azlactone copolymer	33	<u>L16</u>
<u>L15</u>	Transfer\$ same molecules\$ same laminate same plastic	2	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	Transfer\$ same molecules\$ same laminate same shrink\$	0	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	Transfer\$ same molecules\$ same laminate	14	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	Transfer\$	766349	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	(polypeptide or polynucleotide or polysaccharide) same laminate\$ same hydrogel	2	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	molecule adj polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$ adj polypeptide\$	0	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	molecule adj polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$	7	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	polynucleotide\$ adj polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$	0	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$ same polynucleo\$	0	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$ same electro\$	1	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$ same coploymer\$	0	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$ same azactone	0	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$	32	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel	1491	<u>L2</u>
<i>DB=USPT,PGPB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<u>L1</u>	9953319	2	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L3: Entry 6 of 32

File: USPT

Jul 18, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6090621 A

TITLE: Signaling inositol polyphosphate 5-phosphatases (SIPs)

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (149):

For non-viral delivery of the SIP coding sequence, the sequence can be inserted into conventional vectors that contain conventional control sequences for high level expression, and then be incubated with synthetic gene transfer molecules such as polymeric DNA-binding cations like polylysine, protamine, and albumin, linked to cell targeting ligands such as asialoorosomucoid, as described in Wu and Wu, J. Biol. Chem. (1987) 262: 4429-4432; insulin, as described in Hucked et al., Biochem. Pharmacol. 40: 253-263 (1990); galactose, as described in Plank et al., Bioconjugate Chem. 3:533-539 (1992); lactose, as described in Midoux et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 21: 871-878 (1993); or transferrin, as described in Wagner et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87:3410-3414 (1990). Other delivery systems include the use of liposomes to encapsulate DNA comprising the SIP gene under the control of a variety of tissue-specific or ubiquitously-active promoters, as described in Nabel et al., Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 90: 11307-11311 (1993), and Philip et al., Mol. Cell Biol. 14: 2411-2418 (1994). Further non-viral delivery suitable for use includes mechanical delivery systems such as the biolistic approach, as described in Woffendin et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA (1994) 91(24): 11581-11585. Moreover, the SIP coding sequence and the product of expression of such can be delivered through deposition of photopolymerized hydrogel materials. Other conventional methods for gene delivery that can be used for delivery of the SIP coding sequence include, for example, use of hand held gene transfer particle gun, as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,149,655; use of ionizing radiation for activating transferred gene, as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,206,152 and PCT application WO 92/11033.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (178):

For non-viral delivery of the coding sequence, the sequence can be inserted into conventional vectors that contain conventional control sequences for high level expression, and then be incubated with synthetic gene transfer molecules such as polymeric DNA-binding cations like polylysine, protamine, and albumin, linked to cell targeting ligands such as asialoorosomucoid, insulin, galactose, lactose, or transferrin. Other delivery systems include the use of liposomes to encapsulate DNA comprising the gene under the control of a variety of tissue-specific or ubiquitously-active promoters. Further non-viral delivery suitable for use includes mechanical delivery systems such as the approach described in Woffendin et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA (1994) 91(24): 11581-11585. Moreover, the coding sequence and the product of expression of such can be delivered through deposition of photopolymerized hydrogel materials. Other conventional methods for gene delivery that can be used for delivery of the coding sequence include, for example, use of hand-held gene transfer particle gun, as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,149,655; use of ionizing radiation for activating transferred gene, as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,206,152 and PCT application WO 92/11033. The aforementioned are not to the exclusion of additional means of facilitating of nucleic acid uptake that rely on nucleic charge neutralization or fusion with cell membranes or facilitate uptake, for example.

WEST**End of Result Set**

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L15: Entry 2 of 2

File: USPT

Sep 30, 1980

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4225376 A

TITLE: Method for producing a laminated surface

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (2):

It is known that a thin web of polyolefin resin, such as high-density polyethylene can be successfully bonded to a thicker web of, say, a fibrous material, such as kraft paper, having a surface of polyolefin resin thereon, to form a laminate, by bringing said surface to a tacky or molten state and bonding the webs together. Normally, the web of fibrous material is sprayed with a heat-meltable plastics material to a thickness of, for example, 0.02 mm. This is generally satisfactory when the temperature of the foil web corresponds to room temperature, provided that the thickness of the foil web does not exceed, say, 0.02 mm. If the thickness of the foil web is greater than this value, the bond at certain areas of the laminate will be poor, while, if the thickness exceeds approximately 0.07 mm, the bond will be non-existent. The problem of bonding is particularly serious when polyolefin plastics of the HD-type are used in respect of the foil and possibly also in respect of the coating on the fibre web. High density polyethylene, which is produced at relatively low pressures whilst using a catalyst, comprises a chain of molecules with but few side branches. High density polyethylene is relatively rigid and extremely resistant to, for example, oils and solvents and laminates comprising HD-polyethylene foil are consequently used over an extremely wide field. Hitherto, it has not been possible to utilise the good properties of this plastics when a relatively thick foil must be used, owing to the difficulty of bonding a foil web made of such a plastics material with a fibre web, or with another relatively thick foil for example, when the bond between the two webs shall be effected rapidly, for example at a speed of 0.5 m/s. The pressure required to join the two webs is normally produced through pressure rollers and consequently, unless rollers of extremely large diameters are used, the length of time which the two webs must be in contact with the rollers, and thus also the pressing time, will be very short. The reason why a HD-polyethylene web having a thickness exceeding about 0.02 mm and a temperature corresponding to room temperature is unable to fasten to a molten layer of polyethylene or to a layer of any other polyolefin, is thought to be due to an inherent "sluggishness" of the molecules; this sluggishness being manifested by the inability of the layer to melt until a certain time has lapsed after applying heat to the layer and by the fact that this reaction time increases with the thickness of the plastics foil. When a polyethylene foil of small thickness, for example 0.01 mm, is pressed against a molten layer on, for example, a fibre web having a temperature of, for example, 130.degree. C., heat is transferred from the coating to the plastics foil, and owing to the small thickness of the foil causes laminar melting. The two webs are bonded positively together during the time pressure is exerted. If, however, a thick polyethylene foil whose temperature corresponds to room temperature is applied to the molten coating, the reaction time of the molecules of the foil is so long and the amount of heat taken up so great that no melting takes place during the time pressure is applied thereby rendering it impossible to obtain a bond.

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starting with: TRANSFER\$(TRANSFER-ONLY-ON-VALID-START-CONDITION).P29-P91.

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
Transfer\$ same molecules\$ same laminate same plastic	2

Database:

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US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
JPO Abstracts Database
EPO Abstracts Database
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IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

L15

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result set

DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

<u>L15</u>	Transfer\$ same molecules\$ same laminate same plastic	2	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	Transfer\$ same molecules\$ same laminate same shrink\$	0	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	Transfer\$ same molecules\$ same laminate	14	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	Transfer\$	766349	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	(polypeptide or polynucleotide or polysaccharide) same laminate\$ same hydrogel	2	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	molecule adj polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$ adj polypeptide\$	0	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	molecule adj polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$	7	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	polynucleotide\$ adj polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$	0	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$ same polynucleo\$	0	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$ same electro\$	1	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$ same copolymer\$	0	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$ same azactone	0	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$	32	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel	1491	<u>L2</u>
<i>DB=USPT,PGPB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<u>L1</u>	9953319	2	<u>L1</u>

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Search for additional matches among the next 2000 terms

starting with: LINK\$(LINKPACKET:).P29-P91.

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
azlactone copolymer same link\$ adj gel	0

Database:

US Patents Full-Text Database
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
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IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

L22

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Set Name Query

side by side

Hit Count Set Name

result set

DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

<u>L22</u>	azlactone copolymer same link\$ adj gel	0	<u>L22</u>
<u>L21</u>	azlactone copolymer same link\$ adj layer	0	<u>L21</u>
<u>L20</u>	azlactone copolymer same link\$ adj mask	0	<u>L20</u>
<u>L19</u>	azlactone copolymer same link\$ same mask	0	<u>L19</u>
<u>L18</u>	azlactone copolymer same link\$ same mask same layer	0	<u>L18</u>
<u>L17</u>	azlactone copolymer same link\$	6	<u>L17</u>
<u>L16</u>	azlactone copolymer	33	<u>L16</u>
<u>L15</u>	Transfer\$ same molecules\$ same laminate same plastic	2	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	Transfer\$ same molecules\$ same laminate same shrink\$	0	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	Transfer\$ same molecules\$ same laminate	14	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	Transfer\$	766349	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	(polypeptide or polynucleotide or polysaccharide) same laminate\$ same hydrogel	2	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	molecule adj polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$ adj polypeptide\$	0	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	molecule adj polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$	7	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	polynucleotide\$ adj polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$	0	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$ same polynucleo\$	0	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$ same electro\$	1	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$ same coploymer\$	0	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$ same azactone	0	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel same transfer\$	32	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	polymer\$ same link\$ same hydrogel	1491	<u>L2</u>
<i>DB=USPT,PGPB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<u>L1</u>	9953319	2	<u>L1</u>

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